The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,053.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 58 0
" including postage ..., 71 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town... ,, 28 0
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WONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
,, Carwar	15	,, Bimlipatam	15
,, Cochin	18	,, Visagapatam	18
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Coconada	19
,, Galle	20	,, Madras	23
,, Pondicherry		,, Pondicherry	
,, Madras	24	,, Negapatam	24
,, Pondicherry		,, Galle	
,, Madras	27	,, Colombo	27
,, Coconada	29	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Visagapatam	30	,, Cochin	29
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	,, Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,650 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. J. Dickerson, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 15th July, at Noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Up.	June.	Down.	June July
Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Bussorah	29 4
,, Kurrachee	9 29	,, Fao	30 4
,, Guadur	6 20	,, Bushire	23 7
,, Muscat	9 23	,, Linga	25 9
,, B. Abbas	11 25	,, B. Abbas	27 11
,, Linga	12 26	,, Muscat	29 13
,, Bushire	15 29	July	
,, Fao	16 30	,, Guadur	1 15
July.		,, Kurrachee	4 18
Arrive Bussorah.....	17 1	Arrive Bombay.....	7 21

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Towers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th July, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam FERRY BOATS will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Golwa
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class.....	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 15
Third Class.....	0 8	0 8	0 4	0 8

The Dhurmtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M. and Dhurmtur at 1 P.M.

The Golwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A. M. and Golwa at 1 P. M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

A ville Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF RICHMOND," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *City of Richmond*.

Bombay, 15th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "MIRELLA," Captain Runciman, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Runciman will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Runciman, Ship "Mirella."

Bombay, 17th June 1868.

MONSOON CONVEYANCE.—A GREAT BARGAIN!—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a new, large, and roomy CARRIAGE, Brougham and Sligram combined. Cost in England £148, net, without Packing Charges, Freight Duty, &c. Price Rs. 750. On view at TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla Establishment.

Now Ready.

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Interleaved with plain paper Price..... Rs. 3 0
Free by post ..... ,, 3 4
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle

Rosoline.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson. Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary. Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet. Phosphines.

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, pr wholesale of the proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyeson application.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-Plated Ware &c. &c.

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATEK,
McCABE
AND
JNO JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON
are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS
The Patent is for preventing the materials from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which the rail Book Posts.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197, & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 8s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, BATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a cool and commodious HOUSE, with STABLES and GODOWNS, situated in Rampart Row, lately vacated by the P. and O. Company. Apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager, Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO BE LET, the following PROPERTIES, viz.:—

An airy Bungalow (Nepean Lodge) at Malabar Hill, formerly occupied by Mr. H. W. G. Lawson.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Street, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Lane, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of the House No. 16, in Apollo Street, Fort.

The Upper Rooms of Daly Building, in Meadow Street, formerly occupied by the Office of Mr. Manisty, Solicitor of the High Court, and now white-washed and thoroughly repaired.

One Godown in Daly Building, in Meadow Street.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes Street, 12th June 1868.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

Magenta.	Green	Canary	Purple.
Mauve.	Orange.	Cerise.	Blue.
Violet.	Crimson.	Black.	Pink.
Scarlet.	Brown.		

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:—

1. To appoint a Liquidator of the Company in the place of W. F. Stearns, Esq., resigned.

2. To authorize the Liquidators to compromise all Calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of all such Debts or Liabilities, and to give discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts or Liabilities, and to pass the necessary Extraordinary Resolution in that behalf.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
For Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th June 1868.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR
SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shawl-border, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals with one from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence the of items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL,
Shawl Dealers and Agents

Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16 ,,	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18 ,,	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16 ,,	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	,,	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16 ,,	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	18 ,,	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16 ,,	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28 ,,	45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ,,	3 ,,	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests ,,	3 ,,	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests ,,	4 ,,	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ,,	4 ,,	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants..... ,,	6 ,,	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants..... ,,	7 ,,	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants ..... ,,	6 ,,	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy. ,,	2 ,,	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,,	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,, ...	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,, ...	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars.. .....Rs.	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium..... ,,	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie ..... ,,	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic..... ,,	7	0
BADHAM'S Paliamil and Shakspere ..... ,,	7	8
BADHAM'S West End ..... ,,	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf.....Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot ,, ... ,,	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot ,, ... ,,	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace.....Rs.	2	
Guyots Leather Brace..... ,,	3	
Guyots West End..... ,,	2	
The Royal Courier Bag ..... ,,	8	to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas..... ,,	12	,, 16
The Brighton Walking Stick..... ,,	2	,, 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief ..... ,,	18	,, 20
The Prize Colored Cambric ,, ... ,,	14	,, 18
The Hemmed Stitched ,, ... ,,	16	,, 18
White Cambric Handkerchief ..... ,,	10	,, 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen .....Rs.	14	to 20
Gold Link Studs..... ,,	16	,, 30
Gold Collar Studs ..... ,,	6	,, 8
Gold Shirt Studs ..... ,,	14	,, 30
Gold Scarf Rings..... ,,	8	,, 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.. ,,	4	,, 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flanne, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	,, ...	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	,, ...	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	,, ...	15	0
COTTON Socks White	,, ...	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	,, ...	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each	,, ...	4	0
TRAVELLING Suits	,, ...	20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts	,, ...	6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's	,, ...	25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS	,, ...	10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS	,, ...	16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"	,, ...	2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—From date and until further Notice the PRICE of ICE will be ONE AND ONE QUARTER ANNAS PER POUND from Fort and the Byculla Depot. A discount of 20 per cent. for wastage will be made to all up-country Constituents. All Communications should be addressed to TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE, Fort, Bombay, and all orders and drafts made payable to

19th June 1868. B. F. FIELD, Jr.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD AND SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette.*

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Resid ents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within fi ve minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do. by Shuttleworth & Co.
1 Fire Engine, by Merryweather & Co.
1 Lathe, complete, by Tennant & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
15 Iron Barges complete, 100 Tons Register.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION (on an early date) unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,062 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No.—

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators
JAMES RANKIN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS,—by every Mail Steamer.
J. NEUBERG.

CORN FLOUR, COCOA EPPS' HOMŒPATHIC.
J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH FLOUR—Coleman's Kiln-dried Norfolk Flour
J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE, direct from Oporto.
J. NEUBERG.

OLD COGNAC.
J. NEUBERG.

OLD MADEIRA.
J. NEUBERG.

WINE COOLERS, WATER GOGLETS.
J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.
J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO—Wills' best Bristol Bird's Eye.
do. Thos. Bears' Smoking Mixture, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CHEROOT HOLDERS.
BRIAR WOOD PIPES.
J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOT CASES—large and small.
J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
J. NEUBERG.

TUCKER'S PORTABLE LAMPS.
J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN—English and Country made.
J. NEUBERG.

TRAVELLING LEATHER BAGS, &c.
J. NEUBERG.

FOLDING LOOKINGGLASSES.
TELESCOPE DRINKING CUPS.
J. NEUBERG.

WALL PAPER, in great variety.
J. NEUBERG.

MUSICAL BOXES, FANCY GOODS.
J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
J. NEUBERG.

SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson.
J. NEUBERG.

LITHOGRAPHIC and PRINTING PRESSES.
J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, he Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY SUPPLEMENTARY MARKET LOAN.—In accordance with a Resolution of the Bench of Justices, dated 18th December 1867, and 30th April 1868, and under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of Act 2 of 1865 and Section 26 of Act 4 of 1867, the Municipal Commissioner hereby invites tenders for a supplementary loan of Rupees (2,65,000) two lacs and sixty-five thousand at six per cent. having currency for twenty years, on the security of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Market of the City of Bombay.

The interest will be paid half-yearly on the 30th June and 31st December of each year, at Bombay, or any of the other Presidencies, or in London, at the exchange of 2 shillings per rupee.

Tenders should be for not less than Rs. 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P.M. on the 15th July 1868.

The tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 15th August 1868 the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

Promissory Loan Notes as per form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each and can be transferred by endorsement as per form B

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 8th

...MMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed capital.	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780‡ per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay..	125 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	2‡ p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	125	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company ...	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	200 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank ..	5‡ per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoird' Escompte' Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	16 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	68 per cent
1,000,000	25	125	8 p. ct.	National Bank of India ..	131
500,000	250	250	18	Oriental Bank ..	135 per share
	100	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	84 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	Pd	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per share
1,200,000	400	120	.....	Financial Assn. of India and China.	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	535 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co..	765 to 770 p. s.
1,000,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do..	165 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Frere Land Co. ...	120 per share
100,000	5,000	4,700	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	760 per share
....	2,000	1,800	25 p s	Port Canning ..	750
2,100,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ...	1165 to 1670

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

750,000	5,000	3,500		Bombay Ship Co ...	1,400 pr share
250,000	2,500	2,500	.....	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	409 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,875 per share
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ...	85 per share
,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ...	6 months' sight.	Rs. 11d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do....	Rs. 11 5/16d. to Rs. 11d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	Rs. 11d. to Rs. 11 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight ...	99‡ to 99‡
Do.	30 days' sight..	99‡
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98‡
China	60 days' sight...	214

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities ..	.. ..	6 per cen
Mercantile Bills..	... ...	8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	,, ,, 1835-5	94
,, ,,	,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,,	,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1836-37	109
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55.. ..	107
ive and half per cent.	... .	113‡
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan...	... .	114‡

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ..	.. ..	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... ..	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ..	... ... Rs 10-8
Bank of England Notes	... ... ,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	... . ,, 2/3
Mexican Dollars ..	... . ,, 2/0
German Crowns ...	... . ,, 2/0
Five-Franc Pieces..	... . ,, 2/3
Bar Silver	... . ,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	... . ,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	... . ,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 23RD JUNE.

			Per Candy.
Comrawuttee } Akola... }	.. New	..	230 to 235
Broach...	.. ..	..	228 to 230
Dhollera... } Bhowanggur }	.. ..	..	240 to 242
Veeravul...	.. ..	..	210 to 220
Yingoria...	.. ..	..	230 to 231
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	..	240 to 245
Khandeish. ... } Barsee ... }	.. ..	..	225 to 228
Ready Sales ...	... ...	...	450 Candies.
For delivery ...	... ...	...	,,
Market dull.			

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 24th March 1868.

IMPORTS.	Rs.	EXPORTS.	Rs.
CHINA.		CONCAN, BRITISH.	
Silver Bullion.....	47,000	Gold	14,320
HONGKONG.		,, Sovereigns	7,900
Rupees.....	500	,, Coin.....	6,880
Gold Coin	24,000	Rupees	1,18,900
Gold Bullion	5,71,896	Silver	3,250
Silver Bullion	7,79,796	GUZERAT, BRITISH.	
Silver Coin.. ...	2,25,000	Gold	1,050
SUEZ.		silver.....	2,600
Gold Coin	37,850	Rupees	1,02,000
Silver Coin.....	12,300	PERSIAN GULF STEAMER.	
PERSIAN GULF.		Silver Coin	26,000
Gold Coin	500	MALABAR, BRITISH.	
Silver Coin	12,000	Gold Bullion	3,200
PERSIAN GULF STEAMER.		Gold Coin	8,421
Gold Coin.....	53,705	Rupees	97,600
Silver Coin	2,31,487	SOUTH CANARA.	
Silver Dollars	2,000	Gold Coin.....	14,900
ARABIAN GULF.		Rupees	7,000
Gold Coin.....	1,200	Total Gold Rs.	54,871
Silver Coin	7,500	,, Silver ,,	2,55,850
SINGAPORE.		Total for the week.. Rs.	4,10,721
Silver	7,400		
ADEN.		Previously Exported in the year 1868	47,34,469
Gold Coin ..	18,295		
Silver Coin	19,750	Total from 1st Jan. to 24th March 1868...	51,45,190
Total Gold Rs.	7,07,156	Ditto same period 1867.	93,59,361
,, Silver ,,	13,48,603		
Total for the week.. Rs.	20,55,759	Decrease..	42,14,171
Previously Imported in the year 1868	1,10,75,458		
Total from 1st Jan. to 24th March 1868	1,31,31,187		
Ditto same period 1867	1,30,53,935		
Decrease .. Rs.	77,252		

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 23.

Danberry, Ensign, 83rd Regiment, on leave from Kurrachee.
Wallen, Staff Vet. Surgeon, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Ross, Lieutenant, on duty from Abyssinia.
Richmond, Assistant Surgeon, B. Medical S., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Murphy Lieutenant, R. A., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Ellis, Captain, R. A., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Holland, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 23.

Dunsterville, Lieutenant Colonel, C. G. of the Army, on sick certificate, to England.
Jackson, Captain, 12th B. C., on duty, to Malligaum.
Daubeny Ensign, 83rd Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Kinlock, Lieutenant Colonel, R. A., on duty, to England.
Rudkin, Lieutenant, 86th L. I., on leave, to England.
Holland, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Cummins, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—23RD JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London.....	£2 0s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
,, Liverpool.....	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	£1 0s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	.....	£4 10s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 1‡ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
June 22	Governor Higginson (s)	Sanders.....	P. Gulf, June 6.
	Malta	Corrigill	Liverpool, Feb. 12.
23	Bombay Castle (s)	Coats	Annesley Bay, June 9.
	Star of Brunswick	Widge	Annesley Bay.
	Cowasjee Jehangeer	Greig	Annesley Bay.
	West Indian (s)	Miller.....	Annesley Bay.
	Peruvian (s)	——— ...	Annesley Bay.
	John Bright (s) ..	Cumming....	Annesley Bay.
	Jadool Barree	Nacoda	Annesley Bay.
	Royal Edward ..	Shand	Annesley Bay.
	Victoria Cross....	Leisk	Annesley Bay.
	Balkamah	Miller	Annesley Bay.
	Clytie.....	Whiting	Annesley Bay.
	Alcar	Hamilton	Annesley Bay.
	Dreadnought	Scott	Annesley Bay.
	Fazul Barry	——— ...	Annesley Bay.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
June 23	Golconda (s) ..	Remoldson ...	Aden and Suez,
	Adriana	Davis	Calio.
	Peckforton Castle.	Guthrie	Liverpool.
	Lady Clarendon..	Wilkins.....	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Monkhamner*, Stewart, to Liverpool.
Ship *Lyde*, Sewell, to Madras.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *St. Bede*, to London.
Steamer *Mabael*, to Hongkong.
Steamer *Governor Higginson* to P. Gulf.
Ship *Frenchland Boyce* and to Liverpool.
Ship *John Bright*, to Havre.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Jenning's Patent Tip up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.
Leather Belting.
Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.
Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Steam Engines.
Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.
Ornamental Iron Works.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS, PRESSES, LEASE, &c., of the above Company, as understood, viz :—
A substantial Stone Building, 274 ft. long by 106 ft. wide, situated on Elphinstone Bunder, next the New Goods' Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company.
6 "Mason's" Screw and Lever Presses with patent right.
1 pair of Horizontal high-pressure Engine of 80 H. P., with 4 upright Boilers.
10,000 square yards of Land on Elphinstone Bunder held on a 99 years' lease from the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) at one rupee per yard per annum.
The Property can now be inspected and further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.
ALEX. BROWN, Liquidator.
Bombay, 22nd June 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of PUDUMSEY VEERJEE, PITAMBER PUDUMSEY, ASARIA LUDHA, MEGHJEE HAVEN, LADOM PUBBA, PACHOO PUBBA, KESSOWJEE DEWSEY, and RUTTONSI MUDDON, carrying on business under the name, style, and firm of PUDUMSEY VEERJEE and COMPANY; and the said PUDUMSEY VEERJEE also trading in partnership with Sewrag Gungadhur, Khimjee Motti, Luckumdass Hunsray, Ramjee Jaitha, Jumnadass Khooshaldass, Nagindass Jumnadass, and Luckmidass Girdhurdass, under the name, style, and firm of RAMJEE LUCKMIDASS and COMPANY.
UPON reading the Petition of WILLIAM SIM, the sole remaining Trustee of the abovenamed Insolvent, and his affidavit verifying the same, sworn on the 18th day of June instant, and hearing Messrs. DALLAS & Co., Attorneys for the said Trustee of the Estate, I do order that all Creditors of the said Insolvents and of the individual members of their said firm, who have not already done so, on or before the 9th day of July next send in the amount of their Claims with full particulars thereof to the said WILLIAM SIM, at his Office, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or in default thereof they will be debarred from proving the said Claims and excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets of the Joint or Separate Estates of the said Insolvents that may be made after the date aforesaid; and I further direct that the order be advertised in the *Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Jami-Jamshed*, and *Bombay Summachar*—Dated this 19th day of June 1868. JOSEPH ARNOULD.
DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—With reference to the Advertisement which appeared in the public papers this morning, inserted by the Managers of the Government Ice House regarding their failure to meet the demand for Ice, and as the same is likely to mislead the public generally, I desire to correct a few of the erroneous statements made by them.
The first is to the effect that their failure to supply Ice is attributable to a five months' ordinary Ice demand being brought to bear on them in the short space of six weeks. The consumption of Ice during the six weeks alluded to—viz., from the 1st May up to the middle of June instant—was not unusually large, and I supplied at least one-third of it. And to show how prepared the Managers of the Government Ice House were to meet this demand, since the renewal of their lease, I may mention that they have received only *two cargoes of Ice*, whilst I have disposed of *four cargoes* during the same length of time, and am now selling from the fifth, and have still another cargo on the way, 54 days out from Boston.
The second is that the Managers complain that they were obliged to sell to all comers, while they inserted daily an advertisement in the public papers up to the 19th instant actually soliciting the patronage of all "Ice Consumers," setting forth "that the Lessees had bound themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice."
And the third is that readers of the last paragraph of the said advertisement may be mislead as to the "temporary inconvenience" to which "all concerned" may be put, as at the latest dates by Overland Mail (15th May) from America the ship "Eddystone" was not even loaded. I may also mention a fact, that since the Government Ice House has been in existence, now twenty-five months and eight days, they have been out of stock seven months and twenty-two days.
It is undoubtedly fresh in the memory of the public that my firm lost possession of the Ice House property through the loss, at sea, of the ship "Eagle Wing," and through no carelessness on their part—and also that the same was a serious loss to them as they had largely contributed towards the building of the said Government Ice House.
23rd June 1868. B. F. FIELD, JUNR.

A CARD.—As much dissatisfaction has been expressed in Bombay, and at the Outstations, by the Constituents of Government Ice House, as regards the failure of supplies of Ice, the Managers beg to intimate, that as the lease stands at present, the Lessees have no power whatever to guard the interests of their Constituents, but must at any time be liable to a run on the Ice House, by Ice consumers who have never given the undertaking any support whatever. This is evidently so unfair to the Constituents of Government Ice House, the Managers hope to arrange so as to prevent a recurrence of the present state of matters.
The Managers beg to state to their Constituents, that a pressure of five months ordinary Ice demand was brought to bear upon Government Ice House in the short space of six weeks only, commencing from 1st May. If there had been any clause in the lease to protect the Constituents, the Managers would gladly have availed themselves of same. But as the lease stood the Managers were obliged to sell to all comers, to the detriment of those who had patronised the undertaking from the first.
This, the Managers were aware, was most unfair to their Constituents, who out of common justice should have had the preference.
While regretting that the Constituents Government Ice House should be temporally inconvenienced, the Managers trust to arrange, so that in future they will have ample protection.
The Managers on behalf the Lessees beg to return their most cordial thanks to those who gave their countenance to the undertaking, and also pledge themselves that the former Constituents shall be considered first and fore most, before all others, should they (the Managers) succeed in obtaining a clause in the lease for the benefit of their Constituents, which they hope to do. And perhaps the time is not far distant when those who patronised Government Ice House, previous to 1st May, may not regret that they came forward to the support of an undertaking, which could never have failed, temporarily even, were it not for an oversight in framing the lease, which every one cannot fail to see can be easily remedied.
Once more thanking their Constituents on behalf the Lessees, for the very liberal patronage extended to the undertaking, and regretting the temporary inconvenience to all concerned, the Managers beg most respectfully to claim the indulgence of their former Constituents as well as the public generally, pending arrival ship "Eddystone" from Boston.
Government Ice House, 2 Apollo Street, Bombay, 23rd June 1868.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL RECORD.

PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

The first two parts of the Record have now been published, and the third part is in course of preparation and will be published in a few days.

CONTENTS OF PART I.
MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.
LIST OF JUSTICES :—
European,
Native.
MANICKLALL v. THE JUSTICES.
STRIKE OF THE BUTCHERS.
MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Municipal Funds.
Tax on Labour Carts.
Surplus of Police Fund.
Vote of Thanks to Finance Committee.
Petition of Indigo Dyers.
QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BENCH :—
Complaint by Allee Sulaman.
Petition against the Girgaum Night Soil Depot.
Non-consumers of meat and the cost of the meat train.
A complaint in the wrong quarter.
Appointment of Auditors.
The Standing Committee.
Municipal Contracts.
The Controller of Municipal Accounts and the Excess of Expenditure during 1866, by the Commissioner.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL FIRE BRIGADE.
DRAFT BUILDING ACT.

CONTENTS OF PART II.
DRAFT BOMBAY BUILDING ACT, *Continued*.
ADDITION TO LIST OF JUSTICES.
MEETING OF THE BENCH.
The Tax on Labour Carts.
The Municipality's Contribution towards expense of the Over Bridges.
The Loan on the Security of the House Rate.
Primary Education in Bombay.
Powers of a Committee of the Bench.
Complaint from Residents of Gorupdavie.
The Salary of the Assistant Executive Engineer.
Proceedings of the Finance Committee.
Collections of Rates.
Re-Distribution of Budget Grants for 1868.
Revised Budget Estimate of Executive Engineer for 1868.
Detailed Revised Estimate of the Health Department for 1868.
Notification of Contracts.
Revised Municipal Act.
THE INDIGO DYERS AT DADUR.
SHEWSHANKER GOVINDRAM v. THE JUSTICES.
CAPTAIN LIERNUR'S PNEUMATIC SEWERAGE SYSTEM :—
Memorandum on the Disposal of Sewerage in Bombay.
Dr. Hewlett's observations on Captain Liernur's System.
Government Resolution.
Letter—The Municipal Commissioner to the Secretary to Government.
Report by Mr. McConochie on Pneumatic Sewerage.
Extract from Minutes of the Hague Town Council.
Extract from Letter from Mr. McConochie.

The third part will contain the Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1867; Tabular Statements of the Municipal Accounts; Dr. Hewlett's Annual Health Report; Mortuary Tables; Mr. Russel Aitken's Annual Repor; Government Fia ing on the Wet Dock Question; Mr Rawlinson's Report on the Main Drainage Scheme
The fourth part will contain the Proceedings of some Mofussil Municipalities.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices Price Rs. 12 per annum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA CARGO.—All Cargo remaining on Board the S. S. "EMEU" on the Evening of the 25th instant will be landed the following morning at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.
Bombay, 23rd June 1868.

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS' ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DIVIDEND of (3) THREE PER CENT. is PAYABLE to Creditors on this Estate, whose Claims have been adjusted and admitted.
RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE,
Manager to the Trustees.
22 Church Street, 23rd June 1868.

NOTICE.—WANTED TO HIRE, a well built and well found SAILING VESSEL, of 300 to 400 tons burden, for immediate service as a temporary Light Vessel at the entrance to the Port; Ship finding everything except the Light to be exhibited and Gear belonging thereto.
Tenders are hereby invited, stating the rate of hire per day or month, to be sent in to this Office before noon on THURSDAY the 25th instant.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to furnish reasons for the rejection of any tender. J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.
Office of the Master Attendant, Bombay, 23rd June 1868.

NOW READY.

THE
SECOND EDITION
OF
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE,

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

THE second edition contains the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, which came in force on the 15th inst., and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations, which came in force on the 8th inst.

CONTENTS :—
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Great Indian Peninsula Railway
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East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
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Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
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Indus Steam Flotilla
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DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized Rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street. 30, Cornhill.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.
Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.' steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, June the 30th at 2 P.M ; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an Bhanna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the everal Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAIL.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 26th June, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.
Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Date of Departure.	*Mail closes.*	*After-packet.*
OVERLAND MAILS, ...	June 29th. 2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Mauritius	,, ,,	,, ,,
China Mail	,, 26th. 9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon..	,, ,,	,, ,,
Penang	,, ,,	,, ,,
Singapore..	,, ,,	,, ,,
Hongkong..	,, ,,	,, ,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.	July 10th.	,, ,,
Cape of Good Hope	,, ,,	,, ,,
Natal	,, ,,	,, ,,
Reunion	,, ,,	,, ,,
St. Helena	,, ,,	,, ,,
Muscat	4th & 17th.	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf..	,, ,,	,, ,,
Bussorah	,, ,,	,, ,,
Bagdad	,, ,,	,, ,,
Malabar Coast & Calcutta..	1st & 15th.	,, ,,
Kurrachee	..12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.	

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1868 are at present fixed as follows, China and Australia :—

Tuesday....	June	30	
,,	,,	July	7
,,	,,	,,	14
,,	,,	,,	21
,,	,,	,,	28
,,	,,	August	4
,,	,,	,,	11
,,	,,	,,	18
,,	,,	,,	25
Tuesday....	Sept.		1
,,	,,	,,	8
,,	,,	,,	15
,,	,,	,,	22
Tuesday....	Sept.		29
,,	,,	October	6
,,	,,	,,	13
,,	,,	,,	20
Saturday..	,,		31
,,	,,	Nov.	7
,,	,,	,,	14
,,	,,	,,	21
,,	,,	,,	28
,,	,,	Dec.	5
,,	,,	,,	12
,,	,,	,,	19
,,	,,	,,	26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

July	10	October	30
August	7	November	27
September	4	December	25
October	2		

Mauritius and Cape of Good Hope Mails are forwarded with Australia n Mails to Galle.

IN consequence of the alterations in the departure of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. Railways, the following changes will take place on and after the 8th and 15th June 1868, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office.

	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 Noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency. ...	12 Noon.	1 P. M.	11 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8 A. M.	.....	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guneas, Kurrachee Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	6.30 A. M.	7½ A. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concern, i. e. for Penn, Nagotas, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry.	6 A. M.	.....	5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 Noon to 5 P.M.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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JOHN CONNON, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*.

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FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.
Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs. Macdonald and Miss Michell, from the Boys' Department, under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.
The School has recently been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-Drawing.
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History.	Latin.
	Marathi.
Music, Vocal and Instrumental.	
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.	

FEES :—First and Second Classes..... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.
Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD.
D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } *Joint Secretaries.*
The School will be re-opened on the 8th of June.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1868.

THE *Madras Times* recently raised the question of the social condition of Eurasians in this country. The matter is by no means devoid of interest; and our contemporary has had the good sense to deal boldly with it, and to lay down at starting a proposition which is simply incontestable, *viz.*, that the half breed is despised by the pure blooded of either race from which he is descended. Nothing short of this would suffice to put the matter in its true light. The pure Briton barely gets through his griffinhood without learning to feel that he is somehow the superior of him whose skin is tinged with Eastern blood, while a Native, never behind-hand with that commodity, when he finds it safe to produce it, displays his full powers in the way of evincing contempt for *aliens*, when a half blood comes across the *focus* of his authority. Well, the question is, why is this double stream of disparagement turned upon the Eurasian; and is it right that it should be so—*i. e.* is it or is it not due to an artificial assumption, rather than to the promptings of a natural aversion? Our contemporary dissects the Eurasian character with a free hand. He is, says his critic, in effect plastic, imitative, and devoid of originality and self-reliance. Somehow, the description appears to apply to an Eastern half bred far more than to an African or to an indigenous American. The half bred negro not unfrequently possesses a degree of shrewdness and steadfastness of purpose, which, coupled with the splendid African physique, renders him a really formidable opponent or valuable ally. A cross between an English trapper and a Red Indian squaw produces a speciman of subtle yet dogged courage, which invariably leads its possessor to distinction among his mother's savage people. Hepworth Dixon, in his New America, quotes an old trapper's opinion that the half breeds among the Red Indians, for cunning and ferocious daring, are decidedly the superior of the pure blooded braves. In Jamaica, although there is a violent prejudice against them, there can hardly be said to be a decided contempt for the offspring of European fathers by African mothers. They are intellectually inferior, but they cannot be regarded, as a race, as being physically degenerated from the standard of either producing stock. There is, of course, an absence of that race distinctiveness which the latter respectively possess in many points. A mulatto is fierce, without being stubborn, wily, without the powers of calm reflection; nevertheless, he possesses characteristics whereby he is usually very well enabled to fight his own battle in the world. But a cross between an European and a native of this country, a stock very much more highly organised, produces a breed which is essentially dependent. Unlike the African half breed, the Asiatic, although, as we have said, springing from a far higher type of parentage, is the inferior of either of his progenitors in their chief characteristics. There is intellect, but it is not of that subtle, patient, untiring, and unswerving nature,

sent to Ghiznee to join Sirdar Mahomed Surwar Khan, had proceeded to Tuhkta Pool direct from Ghiznee at the request of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan. He refrained from proceeding by the Cabul route lest Ameer Azim Khan would defeat his plan. The following petition was received by the Ameer from Ghiznee this day from Sirdar Mahomed Surfraz Khan, Governor of that place:—"There can be no doubt that Ameer Shere Ally Khan is waiting the result of the Maimanah affair before making any further movements in the Cabul direction. Now that the result has been known, he has, I hear, despatched his agents to Jellalabad and the neighbourhood of Ghiznee to purchase a supply of furs, cloaks, loongees, saddles, &c., for horses to be used by his troops. So soon as these and other necessary supplies have been procured, his troops will make for Ghiznee at once. All other affairs at Ghiznee stand as usual. Mahomed Surwur Khan has considerably increased his force again, although without a regular supply of corn and the aid of money, it is possible for all the troops collected after so much labour to fly in a single day. The young Sirdar, Abdoollah Khan, son of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, with the son of the late Sirdar Mahomed Ally Khan, son of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, who had effected their escape from Cabul some time ago, and were reported then to have gone to Ghilzie to Sirdar Asmatoollah Khan Ghilzie, father-in-law to Ameer Shere Ally Khan, have now been despatched by the Sirdar to Candahar, accompanied by a number of hill soldiers in the service of Asmatoolla Khan. The news was heard with satisfaction by the wife of Ameer Shere Ally Khan residing at Cabul.

31st May.—It was reported that a regiment of infantry had fled from Jellalabad and were located at Hauz Umbar. Now that the Kazee of Jellalabad has become surety for the distribution of pay to these troops, they have made for Jellalabad again.

BOKHARA NEWS.

Letters received from Bokhara at Cabul this day contained a detailed account of the cause of the war which led to the final fall of Bokhara and the murder of its Shah. They stated "after the Sultan of Turkey had, in reply to the Shah's entreaties for assistance, given a flat refusal to the Ameer, the latter desired His Imperial Majesty to become the means of a reconciliation between himself and the Russians who had put him to great straits; whether the request was acceded to or not is not known, but the Russians subsequently made peace with the Bokhara Ameer, and recalled the whole of their troops to their head-quarters at Tashkund. Little differences only remained as regards some terms of peace, and negotiations were going on both sides to clear this point and make the treaty complete between the two powers. The Shah's subordinate Meers and his councillors, however, would not rest, and dissuaded the Ameer again from making any treaty. They collected the Moulvis and the learned of Bokhara, and impressed on the Ameer that he was preparing the road to hell for himself by submitting to the unbelievers, an act which they maintained was never done by his glorious ancestors during so many centuries past. It was therefore stated that the Shah by submitting to the Russians would not only stain his reputation as the defender of the faith, but cause the name of his forefathers to die in disrepute and disrespect. The Ameer, fearing lest these very advisers might sentence him to death for his immovable conduct, reluctantly declared for "war," the Raes Azim of Bokhara, Moolla Maslihooddeen, passing the final decree and religious Fatwa for the crusade, and the Meer of Kolah, the Khan of Orgunj, the Syed of Akyoon, the Khan of Khiva, the Begs of Samarkand, and other notable chiefs, all taking part with him in the *jehad*. The Russian forces at Noor Atta, the neighbourhood of Samarkand, Survaz, Karbagh, and various other stations were first of all massacred in cold blood while preparations on a large scale were being made to storm the Russian garrison at Khojund. Recruits, however, arrived immediately from the Russian head-quarters, and the first act of the avenging army was to lay seige on Samarkand, which they took by an assault at night. They then proceeded towards Bokhara, and it was on the plains of Noor Atta, in the vicinity of that seat of Islam, that the memorable battle took place. Bokhara was subsequently captured and its residents put to the sword. The general belief at Bokhara is that the Shah was killed on the battle-field, although there are rumours also that he is alive. It is stated that he has made his escape and is at Kurshee. The rumour, however, has for its object nothing more than to quiet discontents.

CABUL NEWS (*continued.*)

News received at Cabul from Candahar this day states that Ameer Shere Ally Khan has written Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, son of Sirdar Saeed Mahomed Khan, and Governor of Ghorian and the frontier of Mushed and Herat, to supply him with 5,000 soldiers from his territory. The said Ameer's troops, distributed in the camps of Khelat, Moker, and the intermediate stations between the former post and Ghiznee, now number 30,000 fighting men, as ascertained by the letters of the officers of the Ameer Shere Ally Khan's forces.

1st June.—The Ameer gave a money order on Jellalabad for eight thousand rupees to the officers of three battalions stationed at Killah Mahmood. These men had returned unsuccessful from Jellalabad this day, as Sirdar Nasroollah distinctly refused to advance any sum to them, remarking that had he been in a position to execute the Ameer's commands would his regiment have fled from Jellalabad to Hauz Umbar dissatisfied for not receiving its pay arrears? Such a reply having been received, the Ameer has promised these officers to pay them the eight thousand rupees within a week from his own treasury. A Jellalabad letter received at Cabul this day contained the following:—"One of the *Moosahibs* of Ameer Shere Ally Khan has written Dulput Roy, the ex-Dewan of Jellalabad, now at Peshawur, a letter informing him that as the affair of Maimanah had drawn to a conclusion the Ameer Shere Ally Khan will order movements in the Cabul direction very soon. The Dewan was therefore asked to purchase a large supply of loongees, with gold lace corners, which will be purchased from him as soon as the said Ameer enters Cabul and requires the articles for his use. It was also reported this day that Ameer Shere Ally Khan has despatched Sirdar Shere Dill Khan, son of Sirdar Poor Dill Khan, to Candaharee with 1,500 troops to the camp Khelat, and join the troops of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan.

2nd June.—Sirdars Ahmud Khan, Zikrya Khan, and Ghoolam Mahomed Khan informed the Ameer in to-day's durbar that Sirdar Noor Mahomed Khan, son of the late Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, also the Ameer's own father-in-law, who had left Cabul last year displeased by the Ameer's conduct towards him, was now to return to Peshawur after proposing a holy pilgrimage to Mecca. It was therefore solicited that should this notable Sirdar be called back to Cabul and reinstated in his former dignity, the Ameer would show a great consideration to the house of the famous Sooltan Mahomed Khan. The Ameer Sahib hereupon went to Bee Bee Murwareed, and after taking her advice in the matter, ordered the Moostoufee to write a letter to Sirdar Nasroollah Khan at Jellalabad, directing him that as soon as Sirdar Noor Mahomed Khan enters Peshawur or its vicinity he should despatch his men to bring him to Cabul with due consideration to his rank. It was further promised that Noor Mahomed Khan's jageers will be restored to him perpetually. A mooraasilah was received this day from Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan by the Ameer submitting the following:—"I am stationed at Ghiznee myself as usual and have strengthened the Ghiznee fort to a considerable extent. Taking the directions (or movements) of Ameer Shere Ally Khan's troops into consideration, I have formed a new military post at the mausoleum of Sooltan Mahomed, which I am sure will give us great advantage. General Mahrab Khan has been put in charge of this post. The other troops are as usual distributed at Kerabagh, Saidabad, and the adjoining posts of Ghiznee under General Aman Mahomed Khan, Mirza Mahomed Tyboor Khan, and Sheikh Ghazee Mahomed Akbar Khan." Khojah Meer Khan and Zikrya Khan, who were despatched by the Ameer to Korum and Zurfut to collect corn, reported to Cabul this day with twenty-five hundred maunds of grain. All this was despatched to the head-quarters of the army at Ghiznee.

3rd June.—It was reported at Cabul this day that Ameer Shere Ally Khan was sick, and had therefore left Candahar for Herat for a change of air. Also that Sirdar Mahomed Shahnawaz, son of the late Sirdar Sooltan Jan, who was stationed at Kurrachee, and was in receipt of ten rupees per diem from the British Government, had proceeded to Bushire in Persia, to lay his claims before His Majesty the Shah on Herat. How fruitless will be his journey is evident by the fact that he was expelled from Mushed by the Shah, having displeased His Majesty in the affair of Sirdar Yakoob Khan. News from the camp states, that while Sirdar Surwur Khan's forces were lying in an ambuscade at village Reeg, near the camp Kerabagh, a detachment of Sirdar Yakoob Khan's troops, under Shere Dill Khan Candaharee, fell on them. The struggle was slight and of short duration, resulting in the defeat of Ameer Azim Khan's troops. Another startling piece of intelligence was received at Cabul to-day. It was to the effect that the old Sirdar Nasroollah Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, had fled from the city. He has either effected his escape to Peshawur or Seat, but to which of the two is not known. There are two reasons for his withdrawal—first, that he is sure of Ameer Shere Ally Khan's final victory and of his occupation of Cabul; second, that Mahomed Azim Khan used to vex him from time to time for money and other things. His treasure at a large province like Jellalabad was empty, his mendissatisfied, and he himself repeatedly insulted by the Cabul durbar. These were the facts which led to the withdrawal of a notable old and influential Sirdar like Nasroollah Khan, brother of Bee Bee Murwareed, from the complicated Cabul affairs.

4th June.—News received at Cabul from Jellalabad states that Sooltan Khan, son of Saadut Khan, chief of the Mahomedan tribe, has proceeded to Koonair to join Bahoo Khan, the Koonair Syed's son, in raising a tumult against the Ameer Azim Khan, and in disturbing the peace of the hill country. It was also this day that the Ameer Azim Khan conferred the khilut of the Naib Governorship of Cabul on Shah Mahomed Khan, a Sirdar who has great influence in the mercantile community. The Ameer, it will appear, has created the post for his own advantage. It was confidentially asserted that Ameer Shah Ally Khan only waited now the return of Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan, son of late Nazir Akbar Khan, from Maimanah, and that as soon as he with other Sirdars of the said Ameer's army returns from that quarter, action will commence at once at Ghiznee between the troops of the two Ameers. Nothing now hinders the progress of Ameer Shere Ally Khan. The Ameer Azim Khan also this day put into chains his Wazir, Shah Murdan Khan, with his brother. The prisoners were accused of having secret communication and intrigue with the Ameer Shere Ally Khan. The Ameer also ordered a letter to be written to Byram Khan a chief of the Ghilzee tribe, to collect and send immediately to Cabul as many soldiers for his hill territory as he could possibly collect. The difficulty is this: those who are collected after much labour desert in a moment as soon as they leave Cabul for the field.

GOSSIP FROM MYSORE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

BANGALORE, 17TH JUNE.

YOUR correspondent has long been surprised that residents of large mofussil stations don't make themselves more independent of tradespeople than they are at present, and that they do not form themselves into societies in order to obtain first-class English articles of general consumption at a trifle over cost price. I don't think the ordinary residents of any mofussil large station have any peculiar fondness for the tradespeople of the same. If they have, I have never observed it. Nevertheless, residents give tradespeople very handsome incomes—incomes frequently exceeding their own—for what reason your correspondent knoweth not. One need not study Smith's Wealth of Nations, or Martin Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, to know that tradespeople *must* live, and that many of them *must* live handsomely. Who do they live upon then? Why upon their customers, of course, and very properly so, if the customers like it,—and are to lazy to give the matter any consideration. However, for my own part, I don't approve of paying two and often three persons, to say nothing of Her Majesty's Customs as a fourth, for an article which I could obtain with a little care and economy, probably much better from one—smuggling not provided. Again, beer, wine, brandy, English provisions, etc., etc., are seldom so good from mofussil retail dealers as from home direct—and the former are, as a rule, certainly very inferior to the direct English supplies sent to messes, clubs, etc., or, as would probably be the case, to a society of mofussil gentlemen such as I indicate. In short, why should unfortunate Mofussilites be compelled to pay from 50 to 100 per cent. upon English goods, frequently doubly retailed from the presidencies? and the answer is, "Nobody knows but themselves." If the residents of large mofussil stations were wise enough to club together under a general committee and a paid secretary, they could easily institute "a station store," where every description of English supply, from champagne to sprats, might be obtainable by subscribers, on monthly cash payments, at certainly 25 per cent. less cost than is paid for the same articles at present in mofussil shops. I offer a suggestion, and be it understood, I write to injure no one, but for a "station's" good.

The late accident to the Madras Pier is the general subject of conversation here just now. You gentlemen of Bombay, who wish to cross the seas, and sail from shore to packet, like monkeys in your cots,—cannot readily conceive what a violent blow that unfortunate French ship struck the Madras presidency when she hammered through its pier. It is a blow that will rankle in the hearts of the Madrassees until such indefinite time that the pier is restored, and no wonder, considering the important character of the construction. The late Lord Dundonald, I think, might have surmounted the Madras surf *for pleasure*, but I am positive, that no one at present in existence would think of enjoying him self with a trip over its thundering waves. It is a ghastly undertaking, and calculated to remind one, in the intervals of sea sickness, of sharks interiors and Dante's infernal warning, that "he who enters (there) leaves all hope behind." Naturally, then, the pier, which "took a rise" out of the surf was a favourite with Madrassee sailors, and landlubbers regarded it as "our mutual friend" even as they regarded the surf as our mutual enemy, and the popular feeling (shorewards) against the foreign assassin of our *peerless* creation, is happily manifested by the inquiry in the "Madras Times," why live shell was not heaved into him, to blow him to the deuce, or anywhere but the pier. I am told that the present aspect of our mutual friend is melancholy in the extreme; violent blows in his middle have disordered his interior to such a shocking extent, that the *debris* of his iron frame is scattered about like stalks of asparagus after a civic dinner. There should be a "Crowner's quest" held on the poor old boy, and a verdict of "homicidal assaults not amounting to murder" recorded against the French Marine.

Your correspondent hears that an odd military question is under consideration with reference to a late General Order from Bengal, permitting "unpassed" Madras officers to hold command of *their own regiments*. The Madras native army having been reduced by some sixteen regiments of cavalry and infantry several years ago, the officers of the reduced corps look in vain for *their own regiments*. Doubtless, the Supreme Government will assist them in their search, and as Captain Cuttle says, "when found, make a note of it."

A vast number of carriages and horses, the property of the late Maharajah of Mysore, were sold here last week by auction. It would take the pen of a George Robins adequately to describe the quaint vehicles and studs which were then brought to the hammer. You may guess what they were like, however, when I tell you they were chiefly employed for the conveyance of Europeans hurrying to and fro in the Rajah's dominions. In one old shanderydan a dinner party might have assembled comfortably, to eat in these days of hippophogy, the motive power. I could not conceive any other use to which "the valuable property" might have been turned. The auction was a queer one—queer even in Bangalore, where auctions, as the American says, "are slick as pea nuts." What absurd ideas "the intelligent native" *nee* "mild Hindoo" gets hold of. Your correspondent is positively informed by one of these gentlemen, that the Cauvery river is to be diverted to the new barracks at Bangalore as a water supply—that a canal will be shortly constructed, joining the river and the station, and that steam-boats are to ply constantly upon it, loaded with grain and good things for the gratuitous use of the peasantry! All these wonders are to come about from the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Calcutta!! where he was assaulted by one of his own countrymen, but saved through the intervention of a Brahmin 'Gooroo' of Benares!! who was passing at the time "promiscuously," and who recommended the Mysore territories to his Royal Highness as a noble field for regal philanthropy. One is at no loss to discover the presence of Major Evans Bell and Miss Carpenter in this fairy tale. "The intelligent native" dimly conceives "that a good time is coming" for him, but he will be horribly disappointed when Exeter Hall sends him "expressions of sympathy" instead of bags of rice and bags of pice.

"It never rains but it pours," seems applicable to the Bangalore weather just at present. While I write, it is a deluge, and after that, I wonder what next? Not fever and ague, I hope, ills which too often follow in the wake of unusually wet seasons. At present, however, we cannot complain of a subject which a graceless scamp once declared was all his father left him! The weather "what?" cried and indignant uncle, "were you not educated at Eton at an enormous expense, and were you not thoroughly coached through the classics?" "Granted," replied the promising nephew, "nevertheless, Dad never left me anything inexhaustible except the weather. May it live a thousand years." At present this promising heritage is making Bangalore and its neighbourhood as green as arsenical wreathes, and is rendering the race-course stiff and sloppy for those mysterious animals dark as "one o'clock," which, in training for the Bangalore races, endeavour to scour the plain, but stick in it. If one could only churn with the weather clerk, what a pot of money one might win! If he would kindly inform one of the weather on the Cup day, one might speculate advantageously upon the steeds that stay, and the steeds in stays, as the Jacks have it. Alas! that such golden dreams are moon green cheeses, stoo often reflected in the white of one's eye.

The "Banglore Herald" very justly remarks, that "there are queer rumours about, that the Ulsoor water-works are a failure." I observe a municipal notice in the same paper to the effect that "fishing is strictly prohibited in the Ulsoor Tank." What a wondrous lake on which to erect costly water-works, when a fisherman's bare shanks may flavour the supply!

The promoters of the "Banglore United Service Club" have taken the preliminary runs towards bowling out its detractors. They have called a meeting, at which the club has been "resolved," but as far as I can understand, not the money. A large sum is required to start a successful club at this station, and it depends upon gentlemen in the services throughout the presidency to make the club successful or the reverse. Rupees will smooth most difficulties, and upon a question of rupees will the propossed club probably stand or fall.

The appointment of Judicial Commissioner, Mysore, vacated by Mr. Saunders, the Resident of Hydrabad, has not yet been filled up. Mr. Kindersley, of the Madras Civil Service, is generally considered to be the favourite for the appointment. Doubtless, however, there are many civilians of the Bengal service eager to enter for the Little Welter of Mysore, and if Sir John gives the appointment to Mr. Kindersley it will be in compliment to that gentleman's talents and the Madras Civil Service.

BOMBAY.

THE telegraphic communication was on Monday reported right to Fao; the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; the Persian line was right to Tabreez; and the Egyptian line was right.

THE Collector of Ahmedabad has forwarded a report to Government, from which it appears that cultivation was going on in almost all the talookas. Sowing of bajree, &c. had commenced. The state of public health was reported good.

THE weather report of the Ahmednuggur collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th June, informs us that the sowing of the early crops was in progress during the fortnight under report in places where sufficient rain had fallen. The state of public health was good.

WE understand that three Parsee residents of a place called Pardee, in the Surat collectorate, have been apprehended by the Superintendent of Police at Surat on a charge of murder. The accused persons at present stand their trial before the Session Judge of Surat, and they have retained two members of the Bombay Bar to defend them.

FROM the weather report at the Kaira collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th June, we learn that there have been heavy showers, accompanied by thunder and lightning and great atmospheric disturbance, fell in all the districts of this collectorate during the fortnight under report. The sowing of kodra and rice crops had commenced. More rain was wanted, although more had fallen than was usual at this early date. The state of public health was good.

THE knife with which the Mussulman stabbed his wife at Mahim on Saturday last has not yet been recovered. The prisoner was apprehended on the verandah of a house in the Bhendy Bazaar road while asleep, and his whole body was then covered with blood. He at once admitted to the policeman who arrested him that he intended to murder his wife but fortunately she is yet surviving. The unfortunate woman, who is about fifteen years of age, still lies in a precarious state in the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE P. AND O. STEAMER "SURAT."—This magnificent vessel has been very unfortunate during the short time she has been on the Madras line. On her first return voyage she got upon a reef near Aden and for several months was under repair at an enormous outlay. On her last voyage three days after leaving Galle, serious damage was done to her by one of the fans of the screw breaking and driving in an iron plate at the stern of the ship, which caused a zigzag gap of about three feet long and six inches wide. This was about 8 A.M. on the 9th instant in a very rough sea, the ship having encountered bad weather ever since she had left Galle. At first the water came in so rapidly that serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the vessel, and the captain ordered all the boats and necessary stores to be got ready for the transhipment of the passengers. The praiseworthy and strenuous efforts of the captain, officers and crew, in which they were zealously assisted by all the gentleman passengers, were at last successful in stopping the leak—and the *Surat* got back under sail to Galle on the 7th June, where she landed all passengers, some of whom went on by the French boat and others by the *Mooltan*—the *Surat* herself being taken back under sail to Calcutta, where she will go into dock.—*Madras Athenæum.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.—23RD JUNE.

Kurrachee, 22nd, 1-27 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish Line right to Constantinople; Persian Line right to Tabreez; Egyptian Line right. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey 19th June, via Russia 16th June. Latest dates from Egypt 20th June.

WEATHER REPORTS.—23RD JUNE.

Vingorla, 22nd, 4-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy; thermometer 81; wind S. W. moderate; rain 1·16.

Galle, 23rd, 9 A.M.—Strong S. winds but fine day; thermometer 83.

Carwar, 23rd, 10 A.M.—Cloudy; wind S. W. barometer 30; thermometer 80; rain ·83 cents.

Cochin, 23rd, 11 A.M.—Weather fine; wind N. W.; thermometer 81; barometer 30·094; sky cumulous.

Kolapore, 23rd, 12 A.M.—Weather fair; wind S. W.; thermometer 78.

Paumben, 23rd, 12 A.M.—Wind S. S. E.; weather fine; thermometer 87; barometer 30·00.

Mangalore, 23rd, 3 P.M.—Weather fine; wind W. by N.: thermometer 84·50; barometer 29·88; rain fall 63·35.

Vingorla 23rd, 4-30 P.M.—Weather cloudy; thermometer 81; wind S. W. strong; rain ·16.

ARRIVAL OF VESSELS FROM ABYSSINIA.

FOURTEEN vessels arrived yesterday from Annesley Bay—viz., the s. s. "Bombay Castle," s. s. "Peruvian," s. s. "John Bright," "the Star of Brunswick," "Victoria Cross," "Balkamah," "Cowasjee Jeehangeer," s. s. "West Indian," "Jadoul Barree," "Royal Edward" "Clytie," "Altcar," "Dreadnought," and "Fazul Curreem." The "Star of Brunswick" left Annesley Bay on the 4th inst. and brings Captain Fitzgerald, two European inspectors, 317 followers, 184 mules, and 2 horses. The "Bombay Castle" brought flour and 147 mules. The "Victoria Cross" and "Balkamah" brought officers, followers, mules, and horses, and the "Fazul Currim" brought followers. The "Pearl of India," which arrived on Monday, brought Captain Ellis, of the Royal Navy, three European inspectors, 82 followers, and 167 mules.

We take the following from the *Sindian* of the 20th inst:—"The 1st Battalion Beloochees, under the command of Major Hogg, arrived in port on Tuesday (18th) evening, on board the steamers *Arabia* and *India*. They landed on Wednesday evening, and proceeded to Hydrabad by the night train. They will go in tents there until the clearance of the lines occupied by the 2nd Beloochees who are to come to Kurrachee when the 17th Madras N. I. return to the Madras Presidency. The high winds prevailing in harbour interfered somewhat with the disembarkation of the corps. Native boatmen refused venturing to the steamers, and it was with the greatest difficulty that a few small boats could be procured, and these had to make two or three trips each. A steam barge was employed, but could make no headway against the wind and ran aground with the men from one of the transports on board. Major-General Malcolm came with the Beloochees, and disembarked on Wednesday morning under the salute due to his rank. Major-General Skinner handed over the command of the Division immediately to General Malcolm, and proceeds to Bombay, *en route* to Poona, to-day by the *Governor Higginson*. General Skinner has not been long in Sind, but, contrary to the policy followed by officers in temporary posts of the kind, he was active and zealous in the performance of his duties and solicitous for the welfare of the men entrusted to his care. The General, we learn, returns to the Judge Advocate-Generalship of the Bombay Army, but it is quite possible he will soon obtain a command. Lieutenant Heath returned to Kurrachee with General Malcolm as his Aide-de-Camp. Colonel Merewether, it is said, will proceed to Poona to pay a visit to His Excellency Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, before coming to Kurrachee. He left Zoula on the 10th."

FORT POLICE COURT.—23RD JUNE.

(BEFORE JOHN JONSON, ESQ.)

A DISOBEDIENT SAILOR.—John Harvey of the ship "Sea Nymph" was sent to prison with hard labour for four weeks on a charge of wilful disobedience.

A DESERTER.—Michael Jones of the ship "Starlight" was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment with hard labour for absenting himself from his ship without leave.

ASSAULTING A CHIEF OFFICER.—James Galvin of the ship "City of Dublin" was charged with assaulting Mr. Tarleton, the chief officer of that ship. It seemed that defendant had been partially intoxicated on the previous afternoon, that he then used indecent language towards the prosecutor, refused to go aft when ordered, and assaulted his officer. He was fined Rs. 10.

FALSE MEASURES.—Krishna Wunna, a retail dealer, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or suffer three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, for having a false measure of capacity in his possession on the 21st without satisfactory excuse.

REFUSAL OF LEGAL FARE.—Shaik Ally Ismail was fined Rs. 10 for refusing to take his legal fare.

UNWHOLESOME FRUIT.—Krishna Babajee was charged with offering for sale a quantity of unwholesome mangoes. The fruit was ordered to be destroyed.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—23RD JUNE.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

ASSAULTS.—Balla Bushaba was charged with assaulting Hurkee, woman. The prosecutrix said—Defendant is my husband. He has been in the habit of illtreating me. Owing to his violent conduct towards me I went to my mother's house, in the Dongree Bazaar, on Sunday. He came over there the same day about 12 o'clock noon, and demanded of me the money which he had given to my mother on the occasion of my marriage with him. I said I was not able to pay the money, whereupon he kicked me and then seized me by the hair of my head and pulled me. The defendant was convicted and fined Rs. 15, in default of payment of the fine to be imprisoned for a fortnight in the House of Correction, and was also bound over in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace towards the prosecutrix for a period of six months.—Ahmed Dada, a timber merchant, was charged with being drunk and assaulting Jynabee, woman. Yesterday morning the prisoner went into the complainant's house, and whilst she was sitting with others, the prisoner abused her, and then gave her a slap on the face. The man was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 30.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Luxamon Succaram, a goldsmith, yesterday appeared before His Worship and laid an information against one Govind Sudoosett. It appears that about a year and a quarter ago informant gave prisoner one gold neck ornament and a gold ear-ring, of the aggregate value of Rs. 40, for sale. The prisoner, it seemed, sold the ornaments and appropriated the sale proceeds to his own use. He was apprehended by the police, but on his promising to return the jewels he was released. The prisoner now denied all knowledge of the ornaments, and hence the present information. His Worship granted the application prayed for.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

(TUESDAY, 23RD JUNE.)

Mooljee Suddoo and others, v. Maljee Sewjee and others.

Mr. Dunbar appeared for the plaintiffs, and stated that the claim was for Rs. 2,109, which was made up by a claim of Rs. 758 and a balance due on a general account. The defendants had contracted to supply 415 candies of cotton to the plaintiffs at Rs. 178 per candy, to be delivered by 18th March; of this number 415 candies were delivered, and as the price of cotton rose to Rs. 200 per candy the remainder was not delivered, and the claim of Rs. 758 was made for the difference in value, less rebate at 3½ per cent.

His Lordship—I think the rise in the price of cotton was the reason for these people absconding. The market rose and they could not fulfil their contracts?

Mr. Dunbar—Just so, my Lord.

The case against the defendants having been proved,

His Lordship granted decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,100, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 21st March 1868 till payment, and costs.

Huckmajee Ramjee v. Ramjee Jaitha and others.

This was an action for the recovery of Rs 4,000 due on an award dated 26th November 1867, by which the defendant, Ramjee Jaitha, was to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 12,500, in three instalments. One instalment was paid, but the second, which was payable on 24th May, had not been paid, and that was what was now sued for. Ramjee's partner in business, had guaranteed payment of the instalment. Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiff, and after the facts of the case had been stated and some witnesses had been examined, His Lordship ordered that the name of the first defendant should be struck off, and that an order made in chambers on 3rd instant for attachment against his moveable property should be set aside, and decree was then given for the plaintiff against Ramjees partner for, Rs. 4,000, with interest thereon at 9 per cent. till judgment and 6 per cent. till payment.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Roychund Deepchund.

In this case Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs and proved service of the summons on the defendant, who had absconded and did not appear. A copy of the summons had been left at his house, and another sent by post to the address he had left. His Lordship asked what was the address the defendant had entered on the register, as it was sufficient to serve the notice there. Mr. Taylor replied that the only address given was "Bombay," but the defendant's place of business was notoriously known; he supposed that he was known to all Bombay. He stated that the claim was for Rs. 2,32,300, being the amount due in respect of a call on 2,323 shares of the Asiatic Banking Corporation held by the defendant. The Company was registered in London, and in Chancery on 3rd November 1866, under the Indian Companies' Act of 1862, the bank was ordered to be wound up. Liquidators were appointed and the winding up proceeded with, and an order was made for a call of £10 per share according to the list of contributories in which defendant was entered as owning 2,323 shares. After hearing proof His Lordship granted decree for the amount claimed and costs.

The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Kessowdass Gooculdass.

This was a suit for the call due on 52 shares of the bank, and Mr. Taylor for the plaintiffs led proof similar to that of the preceding case. His Lordship then gave decree for the amount claimed, Rs. 5,200, and costs.

Nagindass Hurjeewandass v. Purshotumdass Doolubhdass and Gungabhace.

This suit was brought to recover a loan with interest to the amount of Rs. 3,048. Mr. Cooper appeared for the second defendant, and stated that at a previous hearing the first defendant had appeared and admitted the debt whilst his client denied the debt. For the second defendant, the defence was that she did not participate in or consent to any debt of the first who was her son, though she had fed him and allowed him to reside with her in a room of her house, and to act as lessee of that house for some months, from feelings of regard naturally subsisting between mother and son,—on the clear understanding that such arrangement should endure only so long as his conduct and behaviour were satisfactory. Decree was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,048 against the first defendant with interest at 9 per cent. since 16th March last, and costs; and judgment was passed for the second defendant by default with costs.

At a later stage of the Court, Mr. Dunbar stated he was instructed, on behalf of the plaintiff in this case, but had been engaged in another division when the case was called. He wished decree against the second defendant, as the first was not worth powder and shot, and had to ask His Lordship to replace the case on the list and order it to be heard amongst the long causes.

Mr. Cooper consented, and the decision was recalled and the suit replaced on the list accordingly.

Ritchie, Stewart & Co. v. Somchund Turrachund.

Mr. Dunbar appeared for the plaintiffs and stated that this suit, against Azezoola Mooktesha and Habhibhoola Mooktesha, was for a sum of Rs. 28,814. Of this Rs. 20,600 was the amount of a promissory note, and the rest was the balance of an advance of Rs. 14,000 made upon a consignment, and in anticipation of which a consignment of the value of about Rs. 6,000 had been handed over to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Budroodeen said he appeared for the second defendant, and held that he was not at all concerned in the suit as he was a minor and was not now nor ever was a partner with the first defendant.

Mr. Dunbar said that did the second defendant go into the box and state so, then he would withdraw his name and sue only the first defendant.

Mr. Budroodeen—Then I appear for the first defendant.

Mr. Dunbar—That's just the usual way—when one puppet is struck down, then another comes.

The second defendant was then examined, and he showed that he had been engaging in the business of the other defendant, who was his father, but that this had only been in the capacity of a mehta.

His Lordship then allowed judgment for the second defendant, but refused him his costs, as if a person chose to act in this suspicious way, then he must expect to have himself brought into a suit. Mr. Dunbar objected to Mr. Budroodeen appearing for the first defendant as he was not so instructed; and this was sustained by the court. After hearing proof of the debt His Lordship gave decree against the first defendant for Rs. 28,497 with interest at 6 per cent. from 26th August 1865, and costs.

A PARSEE LADY ORDERED TO APPEAR IN COURT.

The Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, v. Dhunjeebhoy Burjorjee.

This suit was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 2,000, being the amount due in respect of a call of Re. 1,000 on each of two shares. The defence was that the defendant was an infant at the time the call was made, 2nd July 1866, and that the shares had been declared forfeited before he came of age, in March 1868.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiff and proved the service of the order, the ownership of the shares, and the making of the call.

Mr. Dunbar appeared for the defendant and produced the horoscope of the defendant, and called, in support of that, Eduljee Nusserwanjee, astrologer, who had succeeded to the good-will of the priest who cast the horoscope and proved that document.

Mr. Taylor objected to production of this paper.

The Judge remarked that he did not know whence this document came. It was merely a piece of paper which the witness said was in his predecessor's handwriting.

Mr. Dunbar remarked that there was a translation with the date, which would further give His Lordship all the news,—the stateof the heavens and of the earth, the date on the 11th March in the year 1847 of the Christian era, the date in the native eras, and other particulars.

The Judge—Oh, I don't want all that.

Mr. Dunbar replied as to the question regarding the custody of the document, that as counsel for the defendant he handed it to the Court, and it had been got from the mother in whose possession it had been since the child's birth.

The Judge—Then where is the mother?

Mr. Dunbar—She is a Parsee lady, my Lord, and there is an objection to these ladies appearing in Court.

The Judge—But she ought to appear here and swear that she has had this document in her possession since the child was born, or how am I to know that this has not been drawn up recently for the purposes of this Court.

Mr. Dunbar—I have brought a witness who swears that it is in the hand writing of his predecessor who died some years ago.

The Judge.—Oh, if I were to believe this astrologer implicitly, I might believe that it was not made up for the purposes of this suit; but otherwise how can I believe that? In England, where there is no difficulty in bringing women into Court, she would have to appear and swear this was the horoscope of her child.

Mr. Dunbar—But Parsee ladies have a great objection to appear in Court.

The Judge—Well, I cannot respect their objections. If they wish to plead this defence the mother is of great importance. She ought to come and swear to the birth of her son. I cannot find on evidence short of that. No evidence you could give me would be considered by me as sufficient so long as the mother is in existence, and does not come to swear to the birth. If there is any body on earth who knows when her son was born, she does I suppose; but she is not called and I would not think of deciding in her favour unless she is called. This is one of those cases in which Parsee ladies who make this defence must come. There are many cases in which we can dispense with them, but this suit she must come. In England when there is no baptismal certificate we must have the word of the mother herself.

Mr. Dunbar—We might get her evidence in a *de bene esse* examination, as she is a Parsee lady.

The Judge—Oh; why don't she come? I will examine her in private if she choose and don't wish to come here, though many Parsee ladies do come into the box. I have seen two or three, and don't see why she should object. Why should Parsee ladies object to come into Court, Mr. Dunbar? I see them everywhere driving and walking; and why should she object to come here? Parsee ladies are not like the Purbhoos.

Mr. Dunbar—I don't see why they should not come, but only I know they will not.

The Judge—Well, I think it is high time the Court should compel them—because if ladies can go everywhere in public, walking and driving, surely they should come into Court. If they were like the Purbhoo ladies, and were never seen by a human being, the objection might be good, but though that is consistent with the Purbhoos it is not with the Parsees. But in any case she must come here or be examined by me in Chambers.

The case was then adjourned till Thursday, on which morning the defendant's mother will be heard in Chambers.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

KURRACHEE, 15TH JUNE.

THERE has been a marked improvement in the weather during the past two or three days, and although the thermometer indicates 90 deg. in the shade, the refreshing sea-breeze which has been blowing lately has counteracted the effects of the heat to a great extent. There have been no casualties among the European population since my last, and the deaths among the natives are hardly worth mentioning, there having been only two within the past ten days. Last evening there were indications of a heavy downpour—the clouds looked thick and ready to burst—but we were sorely disappointed as it only drizzled during the night. The seers of the place, however, prophesy that we shall have enough of rain between this and the next change of the moon. From Upper Sind unfavourable accounts of the heat reach us, the weather is said to be still oppressive, and in Jacobabad small-pox has made its appearance and many have fallen victims to it. It is only a wonder that we of Kurrachee have been free from epidemics of the kind. From official reports received by the authorities from Hydrabad, I learn that in all there have been only six deaths among the troops at that station—a figure much smaller than I or anybody else expected to hear of. I think the recent heat has fairly shown the superiority of the Napier barracks over the others in the place, for in the 82nd Regiment, which musters nearly 1,000 strong, there were only two casualties, while in the Artillery and the Kurrachee Depot, each containing comparatively just a handful of men, the casualties were nearly three or four times that number. The depot barracks are far too low to admit of proper ventilation; they are, moreover, built upon rock, and are by no means adapted for the accommodation of the troops. The Artillery buildings are extensive and high enough, but they are too much exposed to the sun. The centre barrack-room is particularly so and a roof over the second floor verandah is very desirable and would make the place much cooler than it now is. At present the sun beats right into the building, and when there is the least hot wind blowing it must be almost unbearable inside, and it is to be hoped some measures will be taken to secure greater comfort to the poor soldiers who have the misfortune to be put up there during the hot months. Contrary to general expectation Major Widdicombe has been appointed to act as Judge of the Sudder Court, and Mr. Foxton, of the Uncovenanted Service, as Judge and Session Judge of Kurrachee. Major Widdicombe, before giving over charge to Mr. Foxton passed an order direct

THE NEW SYSTEM OF MOUNTING GUNS.

(Army and Navy Gazette, May 23.)

The trial which took place at Woolwich on Tuesday (May 19), of Captain Moncrieff's system of mounting guns in what is best expressed as a protected barbette, proved successful. The intention is, neither more nor less, than to revolutionise much of the present system of fortifications. The first and main use of fortifications is to protect those who have to fight behind them. In modern warfare everything tends to exalt the importance of artillery, and to require that, before all things, the service of the guns, as to men and material, shall be kept efficient. But, at the same time, such is the progress of modern scientific appliances, that this problem becomes every day more difficult. Guns mounted *en barbette* are now so easily struck, and at such long ranges, that a barbette battery may be regarded as a thing of the past. The objections to embrasures have increased in almost direct proportion to the increased range and powers of modern gunnery, whether large guns or small, and the system which half a century—nay, a couple of decades—ago, afforded about as much protection, on the whole, as the gunners required, now practically furnishes little or no protection whatever. In this extremity our engineers have sought refuge in iron. But iron only half solves the difficulty. An iron shield is, after all, only a more solid and less easily penetrable embrasure. A turret is a more costly and so much more efficient contrivance for satisfying the same end, with the advantages included of a barbette battery. But it needs no very close knowledge of the craft to set forth in detail the objections to all these plans to the barbette, to the embrasure, to the shield, and to the cupola. In choosing between them it is after all a choice between evils. Bad is best, if the best be the cupola, with its great cost and manifold inconveniences. At this point Captain Moncrieff steps forward with a plan of his own. Not quite at this point either, for some ten years back he conceived the idea, and for several years past has been striving to direct towards it public attention. What Captain Moncrieff wishes to do is to attain all the advantages which belong to a stout, inexpensive parapet, with free lateral barbette range, combined with all the protection which belong to invisibility except at the moment of discharge from an enemy's fire. He causes his gun alternately to rise above, and to sink below the parapet. In fact, he does for a large gun what a rifleman, by natural instinct, does for himself. He loads under cover—he fires with momentary exposure. Any one who will be at the trouble to reflect upon all the advantages which such a contrivance may bestow, will be at once impressed with its importance, and will inquire eagerly how so desirable a result can be brought about. If the abstract conception of this invention be not original (and now-a-days it is dangerous to affirm that anything is original), it is, we believe, indisputable that the means by which it is accomplished are wholly so. What Captain Moncrieff does is briefly this:—He mounts his gun upon an elevating carriage, the elevation of which is effected by means of a counterweight. He balances his gun by a weight somewhat greater than that of the gun itself, and availing himself of the presence of a hitherto neglected—we should say, abused force—the force of recoil, he is able to set that balance in oscillation, so to express it, in either direction. Thus, when his gun is elevated for firing, the counterweight is directly beneath it; the recoil of the discharges drives the gun back upon its moveable fulcrum and raises the counterweight. The whole system immediately disappears behind the parapet. It is here held, during the process of loading, by a self-acting pawle. When the loading has been effected the pawle is released, and the action of the counterweight raises the gun once again into the firing position. Here the exposure of only one man is needed for the purposes of laying it. The gun is *en barbette*, loaded, requiring only to be directed and fired. By means of an ingenious and simple reflecting sight the exposure even of this one man may be avoided, and the advantages of a barbette gun may thus be obtained with absolutely complete protection, except against vertical fire. At first sight the carriage has a somewhat cumbrous appearance, but it is in appearance only that it is so. Its weight is (for guns in permanent defences) no objection, since the gunners have to deal, not with a statical weight, but with the balance merely of two weights played off the one against the other. Several incidental advantages flow from this arrangement, not the least important being the absence of any horizontal strain due to recoil. The recoil is wholly absorbed by the counterweight, and diverted from the pivots and racers upon which the system, for traversing purposes, revolves.

On Wednesday a [illegible] rifled gun, of 64 tons, mounted in this way, was fired several times in the presence of the Ordnance Select Committee, the Fortification Committee Prince Arthur, several foreign officers, and distinguished artillery-men and engineers. Three rounds were fired with service (14lb.) charges, and six with battering (22lb.) charges. We believe we are correct in stating that no hitch of any description occurred. After each discharge the gun recoiled easily back under cover. After each loading, on the release of the pawle, it re-assumed as easily its elevated position. The experiment was completely and remarkably successful—remarkably, because some failure of detail might, under the circumstances, have reasonably been anticipated; but no such failure occurred. All went as smoothly as though the invention had been subjected to infinite preliminary trials, and the general impression produced upon all present was that the mechanical part of the invention was all that could be desired. As to the engineering advantages, those, thus far, are matters of theoretical speculation; but their establishment approaches to a demonstration in face of the success which attended Tuesday's trials. Indeed, they had already, in anticipation of this trial, been recognised by the engineers, to whom we must do the credit of observing that they have all along perceived, with intelligent professional instinct, the immense importance of the intention, provided its action can be guaranteed. Of course, however, Tuesday's trial was, in a sense, preliminary only. There are many exceptional contingencies of actual service to which the contrivance will have to be subjected before its absolute success can be pronounced. It must be fired at with shell through the crest of a parapet; it must be exposed to atmospheric influences; it must be covered with dirt and sand. If, under these circumstances, pushed as far as imitated conditions of warfare can carry them, the carriage answers as it did on Tuesday, then assuredly an important problem of modern defence will have been solved. It will then be possible, for the first time, to use for land defence guns *en barbette*, without any of the disadvantages naturally belonging to that system; it will be possible to dispense with costly iron shields and plating; with concrete and masonry foundations, scarcely less costly; with cupolas and turrets; to obtain ample protection by means of earthern parapets; to place guns in sunken pits, quite invisible to an enemy's attack, or behind natural undulations of ground, slightly scarped behind to admit of the application of the system, even to run guns along on rails and to fire over the parapets, as the inclination or opportunity may serve. These things, and others which need not here be detailed, will proceed from the adoption of this ingenious invention; and these things appear to us of so much importance as to justify the close watching of the fate and progress of the invention by which they are to be brought about.

SIR R. MURCHISON ON GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS.

It is disappointing to find only brief reports in the London papers of the address delivered by Sir R. Murchison at the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society held on May 25. We find an interesting portion, however, about Dr. Livingstone, given in full. It is as follows:—

Not to dwell on what Livingstone has already accomplished—for his letters have recently been laid before you—we may now speculate on his future steps, and if we form a right estimation of the course he is now following out, we may not unreasonably calculate the period of his return home. At the date of his last letters—2nd February, 1867—the great traveller was at Bembe, lat. 10 deg. 10 sec.; and at that time all the problems respecting the outflow or inflow of the great Lake Tanganyika, about 200 miles to the north of his position, had yet to be determined. He had, indeed, to ascertain whether that vast body of water, about 300 miles in length, and the central part of which only was known to Burton and Speke, was fed by waters flowing into it at its southern end or sent off a river or rivers to the south-west. Now, this point, I have no doubt, he will have completely ascertained; for as by the last accounts brought by the Arabs he was at Ujiji, which lies in the central part of the eastern shore of Tanganyika, in the middle of October, so we know that he had eight months to settle that important question. If the Tanganyika be found sent in to the north, and a great stream ascertained to flow from it to the west or south-west, why then my dauntless friend may follow that course of water across a great and entirely unknown region of Africa, and emerge on the west coast either by the settlements on the Congo or by the territory of the Portuguese, to which he penetrated in his first grand travels across South Africa. In this case a very long time, probably eighteen months, may elapse, during which we shall be in anxious suspense. On the other hand, if the view of Mr. Findlay be sustained, that no water communication exists between the Albert Nyanza—we can much readily estimate the probable period of his return. In this event the great physical problem of the true watershed of South Africa and the ultimate southern water-basin of the Nile will have been determined; and in touching the south end of the Lake Albert Nyanza, Livingstone will have, in fact, reached the known waters of the Nile. If such be the case, opinions are various as to the course he would next follow: some persons believing that he would push on northwards, and, traversing Equatorial Africa, would endeavour to reach Gondokoro, and so descend the Nile to its mouth. For my own part, I have already expressed the opinion that having once determined the great geographical problem which he went out to solve, it is more probable that he would turn to the south coast and find his way to Zanzibar by a route to the north of that traversed by Burton and Speke. Should such have been his decision, there is nothing unreasonable in the hope of seeing him at home in the autumn. If, however, he should be led, through his unrivalled intrepidity and self-confidence, to navigate the huge long sheet of water the Albert Nyanza, and thence endeavour to reach Gondokoro and descend the Nile to its mouth, I give you the following estimate of Sir Samuel Baker, as published at my request: "If Livingstone," says Sir Samuel, "were to reach the north end of the Lake Tanganyika by the end of November, he would have fine weather until the 15th February, and might reach the south end of the Albert Nyanza by the end of December; and, if all went well and canoes were obtained, he might reach Magungo or the Nile junction in one month, or by the 1st of February. Now, if the Arabs should have established a depot since I left Magungo, they would receive him. The Arab traders quit their depots annually in March to deliver their ivory, &c.; and if the traveller should arrive among them before the 15th March, this would take him on to Gondokoro. All the boats that descend the Nile leave Gondokoro for Khartum at latest on the 15th April, and if the Arabs receive Livingstone before that time, they will bring him to Khartum about the end of May. The post from Khartum reaches Alexandria in about twenty-five days, and therefore if the great traveller should have to keep this line and reach Gondokoro and Khartum, we should hear from himself by the end of June, if he is to appear this year via the Nile. In that case he might be in England in August. On the other hand, if, having taken this line, Livingstone misses the Arabs, he will have the greatest difficulty in reaching Gondokoro; and again if he should not attain that part till after April, there will be no boats to bring him down the Nile to Khartum before April 1869. It is impossible," Sir Samuel adds, "to foresee the difficulties that may occur between the north limit of Tanganyika and the nearest Arab station; but should all go smoothly (which is seldom the case in Africa), it is possible, but not probable, that he might reach Gondokoro in April, 1868. Since I left, three years ago, the Arabs may have extended their journeys far south, and if so they will materially assist Livingstone and save him from the annoyance and delays that we suffered in Kamrasi's country." In anticipation of news from Livingstone himself, I have thus put his case before the Society, according as he may follow one of the three routes I have indicated; and my hearers must see that much doubt must attach to the adoption of any decided conclusion as to the period of his return to England. But whether, after determining the true watershed of South Africa he should emerge by Zanzibar or by the mouth of the Nile, or, deflecting from either of those courses, for the reason above assigned, he should reach the Congo or the Portuguese settlements on the west, Livingstone will have so vastly added to his fame that he must unquestionably be pronounced the greatest of all African explorers. In any case, I trust that, looking to his long and devoted services, and that he has been acting as Her Majesty's Consul accredited as such to all the chiefs of the interior of Africa, the Government will think it due to so illustrious a traveller, so zealous a missionary, and so faithful a servant, to grant him an adequate pension for life, as well as some suitable honour of the Crown.

On Abyssinia, Sir Roderick, referring to the sending out of Mr. Clements Markham, the Secretary of the Society, as geographer to the expedition, said: Confined as the advance of the British army has been to the long and lofty mountain range which forms the eastern boundary of the Abyssinia plateau, geographers must still take much interest in that range in itself, seeing that it is the dominant and leading feature of the whole region, including the "divortia aquarum" between the Nile and the Mediterranean on the one hand, and the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean on the other. Ever with the advanced guard, and stationed for some time at Senafe before the general forward moment took place, Mr. Markham has been enable to make many good observations on latitudes and longitudes, the height of the mountains and plateaus, and the character of the rocks. He has also given us in two memoirs which have been read to the Society striking descriptions of the meteorology and natural scenery, as well as of the changes of vegetation at each varying altitude, in these highly-diversified highlands. A third memoir has been received, and a fourth is promised when the description of the country up to Magdala shall have been completed. I have no hesitation in saying that when they are put together, these memoirs of Mr. Markham will form as creditable a portion of the "Journal" of the Society as it has ever contained; and I therefore feel satisfied that I did well in strongly recommending him to the Secretary for India as one well qualified to be the geographer of the Abyssinian expedition. Sympathising as I do with an eloquent writer in a recent number of a clever periodical in the astonishment he expresses at the apathy with which many of our countrymen regards this expedition, I ask, with him, when has Europe marched a scientifically organised army into an unknown intertropical region, and urged it forward as we have done, for hundreds of miles over chain after chain of Alps amid the grandest scenery? and all to punish a dark king, of whom we only knew that he was a bold and unscrupulous tyrant who has insulted us by unjustly imprisoning our countrymen. This truly is a fine moral lesson which we have read to the world; and as, in addition, we reap much scientific knowledge, the Abyssinian expedition will be chronicled in the pages of history as more worthy of an admiring posterity than many a campaign in which greater political results have been obtained, after much bloodshed, and without the smallest addition to human knowledge. I may add the expression of my delight that the distinguished general who has accomplished these glorious results is a man of science, and is particularly well versed in geography.

The President concluded an able and comprehensive address by remarks on the dependence of geography on geology.

In the evening a party of nearly two hundred of the fellows and friends of the Society dined together at Willis's Rooms. The company was a remarkable one, including travellers who have investigated remote districts in every quarter of the globe.

The Duke of Argyll, in the course of the proceedings, proposed "Success to the Geographical Society," and with that toast he connected the name of Sir Roderick Murchison, whom he congratulated as the first diviner of the falsehood of the death of Livingstone, and whom he complimented first as the Great Silurian King next as the President of the Royal Geographical Society. Then, as the most kind-hearted of all good and kind-hearted men, as one most generous to young travellers in the field of science as an old soldier, and last, though not least, in his estimation, as an old Highlander. (Loud cheers.)

The President, responding, assured them that, although he could no longer walk his fifty miles a day, he would, so long as he could sit in a chair, do all that lay in his power to advance the science of Geography. He gave, in concluding, the "Health of the Pundit already noticed in the report of the meeting."

Sir Henry Rawlinson, replying on behalf of that pundit, spoke of the progress of a taste for geographical research among the natives of India.

The President introduced as the next toast, "Success to African Exploration and the Researches of Dr. Livingstone." He repeated his belief that Dr. Livingstone would return by way of Zanzibar, or would follow the line of the Nile, and come out of the coast of the Mediterranean.

Sir Samuel Baker alluded with deep feeling to the loss of African explorers, three-fourths of whose number lay buried in the soil of that continent. Although Dr. Livingstone had lost his wife there, he still hovered around the fatal tree. Supposing that he had found Lake Tanganyika to be the southern basin of the Nile, we should be sure to hear of him by that river. The question of his success was far beyond prophecy; the question of his effort was beyond any doubt. We had before us a great military and geographical success achieved by Sir Robert Napier and 8,000 men, who had surmounted the difficulties of a four hundred miles march into Africa, as described in the able reports of the correspondents of the newspapers. But let them regard the position of Livingstone. Is he only four hundred miles from freedom? At this time he was probably in solitude, but in that he would remember that about this time the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society would take place, and his heart would warm at the thought that none of them would forget him. (Cheers.) When the time comes that he does return they would all welcome him as they had never welcomed an African traveller before. The gratitude he would receive would not be the gratitude of this country alone, but the gratitude of Europe. (Cheers.)

After some other toasts the company separated.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. G. J. HARRIS AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants drafts and negotiates or sends for collection and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approves, local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11 1/8d. do.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11d. do.
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 10 15/16d. do.
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 10¾d. do.
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 13/16d. do.
" demand	.....	1s. 10¾d. do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Ireland do.	.....	
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 10 5/8d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10 5/8d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KIRKEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 10th June 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	..at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4 do.	..	..at 1s. 11 1/8d.	,,
3 do.	..	..at 1s. 11d.	,,
2 do.	..	..at 1s. 10 7/8d.	,,
1 do.	..	..at 1s. 10 3/4d.	,,
On demand	..	..at 1s. 10 3/8d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland	..at 1s. 10 1/2d.	,,
Circular Notes	.....	1s. 10¼d.	,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year, be below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto ditto 4 do.
12 ditto ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. HOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 8th June 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING), IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/8 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11
3	do.	1/10 7/8 ,,
2	do.	1/10 3/4 ,,
1	do.	1/10 5/8 ,,
On demand		1/10 1/2 ,,
On Scotland		1/10 3/4 ,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

Fixed deposits subject to 24 months notice of withdrawal per cent. per annum.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts on Branches should be remitted for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 12th June 1868. EDWARD MORRIS, Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4	do.	..	..at 1s. 11 1/8d. ,,
3	do.	..	..at 1s. 11d. ,,
2	do.	..	..at 1s. 10 7/8d. ,,
1	do.	..	..at 1s. 10 3/4d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)	..at 1s. 10¾d. ,,

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 2 per cent.
6 do. 3 ,,
12 do. 6 ,,

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The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

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On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£464,100
RESERVE FUND	£ 32,200.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

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RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 2 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 12 ,, ,, 5 ,,

Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's system of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 31st.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s. d.
Fire premiums 1862	300,690	15 11
Do. 1863	341,668	3 2
Do. 1864	406,403	13 10

Showing an increase over 1863 of..... 64,735 10

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

'LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s. d.
Life Premiums for 1860	 73,150	18 6
Do. 1862	105,703	1 11
Do. 1864	152,159	2 0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residens in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

FOR SALE.

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